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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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this paper?
If you can, please send
it to me.
I will be glad to receive
it.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

No. 17,339

號四一十月二十年八十百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1919

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$5.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
CHRYSLER
MOTOR
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Telephone 452.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL
ANTISEPTIC and PROPHYLACTIC
OINTMENT.
Specially useful for the prevention of
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER
and other infectious diseases.
Gives quick relief in all cases
COLD IN THE HEAD
NASAL CATARRH, Etc.
PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
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COLLARS
\$4 a Dozen
DAY & DRESS
SHIRTS
Fashionable Styles.
SOLE AGENTS
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DONNELLY & WHYTE
WINE MERCHANTS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NO MORE CONSCRIPTION.

SPEECH BY LLOYD GEORGE.

London, December 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Bristol, said that conscription was introduced into Great Britain to meet a great emergency. When the need for it had passed the act would lapse. There was no intention to renew it. As the Peace Conference they would urge the abolition of the 'Conscription' Act. 'Armed' in order to prevent the horrors of war and secure a permanent peace. Any Peace Conference, perpetuating the European Conscription would be a 'farce and a sham.'

The British Navy was a defensive, not an offensive weapon; therefore we did not mean to give it up. (Cheers.)
The Premier reiterated that as far as Germany's capacity admitted she must pay the cost of the war to the last penny.
The Allies' war bill was 24,000 millions sterling. It was inconceivable that the losers who were in the wrong should pay less than the winners who were in the right.

The Premier here pointed out that owing to our naval expenditure and to the way Britain had treated her soldiers on war bills were immensely heavier than Germany's.

The European Allies were unanimous that the ex-Kaiser and his accomplices must be held responsible for the war crimes. He hoped President Wilson had decided similarly. Information in the possession of the Government showed that the ex-Kaiser's Prince was probably the prime instigator of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George said he deprecated Germany paying indemnities by dumping sweated goods. He was against keeping for a long time a large standing army of occupation in Germany which would be a bad business industry. German aliens would not remain long in Britain. They were going to be fired out and there would not be more coming in. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing an audience composed exclusively of women electors, said that over a million women had been engaged in munition making; 350,000 in land work; 250,000 in the Navy and Army Auxiliary Nursing Service; and scores of thousands in the Civil Service. We could not have won the war without the women. Peace must be sternly just as well as equitable just. There must be no 'Alsace-Lorraine' where by we are making the same mistakes as Germany made in 1871.

COTTON TROUBLE.

M.P. PLEADS FOR STRIKERS.

London, December 11th.
Sir A. Stanley, in a speech at Ashton-under-Lyne, said that the conduct of the cotton industry in war time had been very creditable, yet now, when in spite of a momentary slump owing to high prices, trade was facing the prospect of prosperity as great as any in its history, disputes had arisen.
Vast numbers of men and women in the cotton industry, engaged under not very favourable conditions, were entitled to some improvement. (Cheers.)
Employers should remember that the cotton operatives secured in war time less than those of any other large industry in the country. He asked employers to go to the utmost extreme to settle the dispute.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LAST WEEK OF CAMPAIGN.

London, December 11th.
To-day the General Election campaign enters upon its final week and both the pace and interest are quickened. The number of contests with more than two candidates is unprecedented. Indeed, three-cornered fights are the rule rather than the exception. This fact is generally accounted for by the emergence of what might be called the new political world in which old party distinctions have largely disappeared and also by the doubling of the electorate by the Reform Act and the great change in the boundaries of constituencies.

Nobody pretends to know how the new electorate will vote, particularly the women and soldiers, while a further complicating factor in the future political situation will be the Sinn Féin representation which is likely to be fairly strong. There are altogether 471 Coalition candidates, comprising 329 Unionists, 131 Liberals and 15 National Democrats.

The 1,047 non-Coalition candidates comprise the following—

- 75 Unionists
- 23 Liberals
- 78 Labourites
- 74 Socialists
- 10 Co-operatives
- 1 National Democrat
- 1 Federation of Discharged Soldiers
- 24 National Party
- 75 Sinn Féiners
- 50 Irish Nationalists
- 150 Independents and among the unclassified
- 1 Agricultural Labourers' Party
- 1 Women's Peace Party
- 1 Co-operative Party
- 1 Health Party
- 1 Highland League
- 1 Seamen's Party
- 1 Trades Union Party
- 1 Women's Party

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

REPORT ON AVIATION.

DOMINIONS AND ALLIES TO DISCUSS.

London, December 9th.

Many interesting points connected with the future development of aviation are touched on in the report of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee of the Air Board.

The committee urge the immediate commencement of preliminary work such as enquiries regarding routes, landing grounds, aerodromes and the immediate establishment of a Research Bureau.

Regarding commercial aviation the committee desire that given proper facilities, there is nothing impossible in sending mails serially from London to Calcutta in four days and from London to Johannesburg in six days.

The Aerial Committee's report urges a preliminary discussion with the Dominions and the Allies on the broad questions of principle and Empire-wide propaganda in order to secure the whole Empire of the vast importance and possibilities of aerial transport.

It also emphasizes the importance of uniform legislation as far as possible throughout the Empire on aeronautical matters and of avoiding any appearance of dictating to the Dominions or in any way infringing their autonomy.

Dealing with overseas traffic the committee point out that the Dominions and India, owing to their great geographical area and the wide distances, which in many cases separate their important centres of population, offer a fruitful field for the development of civil aeronautics.

The committee emphasize that the improvement of inter-Imperial communication is likely to have an important bearing on the problem of future inter-Imperial relations.

INFLUENZA.

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD EPIDEMIC.

MILWAUKEE, December 9th.

The prospects of keeping Australia free from influenza is more hopeful. No cases have occurred outside the quarantine stations. Many Arrives are quarantined.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

The influenza outbreak is improving everywhere.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

A message from Java states that it is officially estimated that there are a million cases of influenza in the Dutch Indies.

LONDON, December 9th.

The New York Times announces that the death of civilians in the United States from Spanish influenza and pneumonia since September 19th are approximately 100,000. The deaths in the military camps number over 20,000.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

GETS MILITARY SUPPORT.

COPENHAGEN, December 11th.

There was a splendid entry into Berlin yesterday of large formations of Prussian Guards. It was an important political event because it means strong military support for the Government.

Representatives of the guards took oath promising absolute loyalty to the Government.

The Independent Socialists vainly exhorted the troops to disarm.

The members of the Spartans movement are much alarmed at the new turn of events.

The troops, who included a specially formed battalion composed of all the German troops, were received at the Brandenburg Gate by the Empire and City officials.

The railway stations, squares, and other places were lavishly decorated.

WAR-TAX BILL.

COPENHAGEN, December 11th.

After a long examination in Berlin, Herr Thyssen and others were released.

COPENHAGEN, December 11th.

The German Finance Minister, Herr Schiffer, in a speech, complained that money was being squandered on unnecessary State management. The War Tax Bill would be introduced immediately with a retrospective effect into 1914.

ROMANIA ENLARGED.

COPENHAGEN, December 11th.

The National Council of Bukovina has proclaimed the union of Bukovina with Romania.

SPIES CONDEMNED.

PARIS, December 11th.

M. De Silva has been sentenced to death, the woman Dupont to fifteen years for espionage.

AMPHIBLAGE IN SHENSHI.

FRUSSE.

PARIS, December 11th.

A French correspondent with the British army states that the inhabitants of the region of the river of the Shensi are being treated with great kindness and respect.

The British army is making great progress in the region of the river of the Shensi.

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CANTON NEWS.

December 13, 1919.

The following has been sent to us by the Intelligence Bureau, Canton:

Mr. Han Chu-jen (Hau Shi Chang) Peking—Your telegram of 5th inst. received. Our desire has always been peace. But we also recently received a telegram from Mr. Chien Kan-chen (Chien Neng Hahn) the contents of which we think will obstruct the principle of equality of footing and the future of the peace conference. We find the terms "only government," etc., in his telegram which we shall never recognize. It is requested that you act according to our telegram of the 30th inst. A peace conference will still be held at Shanghai; that ten representatives are to be appointed by each side and in addition each shall appoint a chief representative so that a Chairman of the Conference can be dispensed with. If you agree to the above suggestions please inform us of the address of your representatives and we shall do likewise.

According to Mr. Chien Kan-chen's telegram of the 4th inst. Shensi is being treated as a 'bandit territory.' We are very much surprised by this contention. As every body knows that Shensi is under the banner of the Constitutionalist it is not right that you should invade it on all sides under the pretext of hunting robbers. If peace is genuinely desired both Northern and Southern forces at Shensi may agree upon fixed places to station their troops. In case there are bandits within the places under their control each force may suppress them separately. It will not do to place Shensi outside of the zone of armistice by merely saying that there are robbers in the province.

Furthermore according to reports received by us, a mixed brigade of Fengtien troops (commanded by Wang Yung Cheun, the regiment commander) are Chien Chung Hsien and Kuo Wei Yo, chief of staff is Cheng Heng Hsien has been sent to Chekiang and is being dispatched to Fokien in two routes; the one starting from Ningpo to Foochow by sea (one battalion of artillery men has already set forth on board the cruiser Chao Wu) while the other starting from Chin Chow to Yen Ying via the border of Kiangsi (about two regiments of infantry together with machine-guns, engineering and commissariat corps had already set forth from Hangchow on the 21st of last month).

Thus the North is in name ceasing hostilities while in reality it is provoking them. It is evident as to who shall bear the responsibility should hostilities be resumed and the above mentioned telegram of the 4th inst. is solid proof. To place Shensi outside of the zone of armistice, to advance soldiers in Fokien, are facts which indicate that you do not wish for peace. If hostilities on all the fronts are not actually stopped how can a conference be opened for peace? Therefore, the settlement of the questions of Shensi and Fokien must be a condition precedent to any discussion as to the method of holding the peace conference. Please give us a definite and clear answer to the above.

Henceforth we hope you will communicate with us direct in order to show your sincerity.

TEEN CHUN HSUAN
TU TING-PANG
LU YING-TING
TUNG CHI-YAO
SUN WEN
TANG SHAO-YI
LIN PAO-YI

SHOW OF ROSES.

A well-known horticulturist whose success with flowers (especially roses) is so well known, has arranged to put his best blooms on sale daily in the form of button holes for the benefit of the Red Cross. Mrs. Harrington, a member of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, has kindly undertaken the arrangement of the 'flowers' and the organization of the sale. The sale will open on Monday, 15th December at 9.30 a.m. in the Hongkong Hotel by courtesy of Mr. Tuckett and will continue while blooms remain available.

CANTON LOTTERY DRAWING.

The drawing of the Canton British Red Cross Lottery, in aid of the British Red Cross Society will take place in public next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Canton Club Theatre, 110, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, to the present a lady named Miss Hong Kong, who is a member of the Red Cross Society, will be the drawee.

The drawing will be held in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the Red Cross Society.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

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HONGKONG.

NEW MOTORS & MACHINERY IN STOCK.

Ford Touring Cars	\$ 1,250
Indian Motors Cycles 7-9 H.P.	580
Liberty Drive 2 1/2 H.P. outboard	150
Calle Marine Motors 4 H.P.	300
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8 H.P. Stationary Engine	1,200
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Tools for metal working and Repairs, Oil, Grease, and numerous accessories.	
Jays Fluid	(gall. tin) 2.50
Motor Boats built to any design from	450

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F. M. WELLES,
Manager.

THE IDEAL TO BE OBTAINED

AT ALL LEADING STORES

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A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION

OLE AGENTS

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMBERT

Auctioneer, Appraiser
and Surveyor.
Public Auction

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 16th December, 1918,
commencing at 11 A.M.,
at the Hopkings & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)
at No. 2 Godown,
240 Steel Angles
sized from 3" x 3" x 1/2" to 6" x 6" x 1/2"
in lengths of 23'-45'.
On view Now.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs
at the Power Station the SUPPLY
OF ELECTRICITY will be SHUT
OFF on SUNDAY, the 15th Decem-
ber, from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 12, 1918.

THE SHELL TRANSPORT AND
TRADING CO., LTD.

11th Dec, 1918.
ACCORDING to Telegraphic Ad-
vices received from London the
SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO.,
LTD. has declared an INTERIM
DIVIDEND on the Ordinary Shares
of the Company at the Rate of 2/-
per share free of Income Tax, payable
January 6th, 1919, against Coupon
No. 31.
For THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM
CO. (S.C.) LTD.
N. L. WATSON.

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately, a Teacher
(Lady) for Elementary English
Subjects.
Applications should be sent to
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Diocesan Boys' School.

FOUND

FOUND—A long haired
Black & White DOG. Breed
uncertain. Licence No. 743. Owner
can have same by applying at the
Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.
(Under auspices of Canton Christian
College).

ENTRIES close on December 21st,
1918. Schedule and Entry Forms
may be obtained from the local
Secretary, care of St. Paul's College.
BIRDS will be taken to and from
Canton, free, in charge of European
Steward with qualified staff.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone No. 2867.
We guarantee the quality of our
Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials
in their manufacture.

TANG YUK, DENTIST

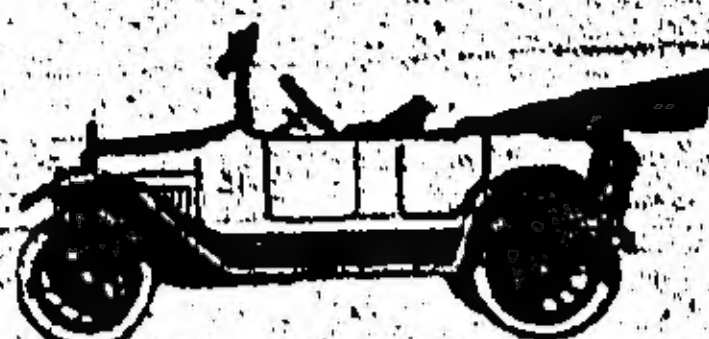
Successor to
the late BLENN TING.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD
THERAPY NO. 1
THERAPY NO. 2
THERAPY NO. 3

FRENCH LESSONS

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.



Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
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XMAS GIFTS.

KODAKS

of every description.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OWN FED TURKEYS

should be booked with us early to
avoid disappointment.
Birds supplied alive or killed and
dressed as required.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

STOCKINGS,
XMAS BASKETS,
TINKERTOY,
STAMP BAGS AND PACKETS,
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!!!
CELLULOID TOYS,
TINKERPIN,
EDUCATIONAL GAMES,
STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDER,
TINKERTOSS,
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&c., &c., &c.
GRACA & CO.,
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P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

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NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches—
CANTON,
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HEAD OFFICE: Kowloon Building,
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes



It's the same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.
Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

MAGNUMS



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

PEARLS FROM EGYPT.

For the Red Cross Necklace collection,
which now includes 8,519 pearls, a fur-
ther fine selection of gifts has been re-
ceived from Egypt through Lady Win-
gate.

ZEPPELINS GOING CHEAP.

The Soviet in Stresburg held an auc-
tion of war material at which ridiculous
prices were offered. Rifles were offered
at one franc; machine-guns at 5 francs;
and Zeppelins at 300 francs. There were
buyers.

CHINESE TEAMS TO VISIT HONGKONG.

The full teams of football, volleyball
and tennis of the Canton Christian Col-
lege will come to Hongkong for some
games with the popular Hongkong schools
on December 18. The college teams will
stay in Hongkong for three days.

EMIGRATION TO CUBA.

Notwithstanding the war the number
of emigrants going to Cuba is increasing
yearly, the total in 1917 reaching 87,097.
A large proportion of these came from
Spain, and as they speak the language
of the country, are very industrious, de-
pendable and intelligent. They are a
very desirable class of settlers. The
country supplying the next largest number
is Haiti. These are negroes and for the
most part uneducated. Jamaica supplied
Cuba last year with 7,888 immigrants,
of these 1,227 were women and 8,662
were men. The Jamaicans being good
workers, clean, intelligent and trust-
worthy, are greatly in demand by the
sugar planters. Nearly all can read and
write.

EARLY RISING

Six o'clock in the morning as the start-
ing hour in Lancashire cotton factories
the cry of which St. John Lewis
has been questioning from the point of
view of the health of the women and
child workers is a comparatively ancient
institution. Attempts to regulate the
labour of children and of women in
manufacturing industries, in particular
textiles, have been made in many coun-
tries, but have been largely unsuccessful.
The most recent example is the case of
Germany, where the law of 1900, which
prohibited the employment of women
in the textile industry, was found to be
unworkable, and was replaced by the
law of 1917, which permitted the employ-
ment of women in the textile industry
under certain conditions.

DEATH OF BISHOP MITCHINSON.

We regret to announce that the Right
Reverend John Mitchinson, Master of
Pembroke College, Oxford, and formerly
Bishop of Bathurst, died suddenly re-
cently at Gloucester, where he was a
canon residentiary in sight of his Master-
ship, aged 85.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The Knights of Columbus, who have
offered to present Marshal Foch with a
baton, ate one of what are known in the
United States as "fraternal organiza-
tions." These organizations are exceed-
ingly numerous, and include such well-
known societies as the Knights of Jeru-
salem and the Knights of Malta. The
Knights of Columbus have a member-
ship list of nearly 400,000, and their
invested funds amount to about \$500,000.

ONE OF RASPUTIN'S SLAYERS.

Dr. Stanislaus de Lazarev, formerly
a Colonel in the Russian Army, who con-
fessed that he was one of five men who
killed Gregory Rasputin, the Russian
monk, has arrived in America. The other
assailants, all of whom are now dead,
were Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovich,
another Grand Duke, who he declined
to name, M. Touchetov, Captain of the
Guard, and M. Poudchokov. The
shooting of Rasputin took place from Dr.
de Lazarev's automobile, just outside the
palace of the Grand Duke Pavlovich.

FENCING AND BOXING IN JAPANESE SCHOOL COURSE.

A Tokyo report says that the Japanese
Educational Commission has decided to
include fencing and boxing in the regu-
lar course of primary schools in Japan.
This proposal is strongly opposed by
medical experts, who hold that such exer-
cises will seriously affect the delicate con-
stitution of the children.
The Education Ministry, they firmly
believe, that the condition of the world
is such that universal military training for
every Japanese subject is necessary to
guarantee national safety.

BRITISH SELF-POWER.

Another article, which reads: Europe
is threatened by two dangers—the war-
like character of the people and the want
of the necessary resources. The article
states that the British people are not
sufficiently warlike, and that the British
resources are not sufficient to meet the
demands of a long and hard war. The
article suggests that the British people
should be trained in self-power, and that
the British resources should be increased.
The article also suggests that the British
people should be trained in self-power, and
that the British resources should be in-
creased.

FIRST AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL.

The King having been pleased to raise
the status of his Diplomatic Mission in
Brazil from a Legation to an Embassy,
has appointed as his Envoy Extraordi-
nary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary at
Rio de Janeiro Sir Ralph Spencer Bagot,
K.C.M.G., C.V.O., now his Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-
ipotentiary at Copenhagen.

WEDDING AT KUALA LUMPUR.

There was large gathering at St. Mary's
Church, Kuala Lumpur, on November
27th when the wedding took place of Mr.
Arthur Palmer of the F.M.S. Railways
and Miss Dorothy Ellen Ward, daughter
of Mr. J. F. Ward, Executive Engineer,
P.W.D., Kuala Lumpur. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. A. B. Cham-
pion, and Mr. A. B. Jordan was best
man, while the bride was attended by
two dainty little bridesmaids. Later in
the day, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer journeyed
to Port Dickson for the honeymoon.

FARMING FOR OFFICERS.

Lord Sydenham, on behalf of the Em-
pire Land Settlement Committee, of the
Royal Colonial Institute, draws attention
to a training system in mind farming for
the officers of the Army and Navy after
war, which will provide a trial ship and
best for those who propose to take up
farming overseas. The scheme includes
three months' practical training in mixed
farming on country estates or large farms;
a three months' course in elementary
theory and in bookkeeping at an agricul-
tural college; and return to practical
work for a further period of six or nine
months. Some thirty counties in Eng-
land, Ireland, and ten in Scot-
land are already forming small county
committees for selecting county repre-
sentatives to take the scheme in hand.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION DURING WAR.

In 1918 the number of Italian em-
igrants leaving Italy amounted to 571,388
persons or 2.47 per cent of the total
population of the Kingdom. In 1917 the
number dropped to 474,041, and in 1916
to 382,228, and in 1915 to 304,411. In 1914
107,225 Italians were emigrated, and in
1913 107,225. The number of Italian em-
igrants during the war has been steadily
decreasing, and it is probable that the
number will continue to decrease for some
time. The reason for this is that the
Italian Government has been unable to
find enough work for its emigrants, and
that the Italian people have been unable
to find enough work for themselves.

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CRACKERS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. JOHN WERN desires to thank all friends for their floral tributes and for their kindly expressions of sympathy in her bereavement.

DEATH.

MCALLUM—Suddenly on the 29th November, at Hilly, Yorkshire, in his 54th year (CAMPELL ALEXANDER MCALLUM, Deputy Commissioner, Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1918.

CHINESE STUDENTS AND THE WEST.

Now that travelling by sea is returning more to its normal state and restrictions are being removed one of the things we shall see will be an increase in the migration of Chinese students to the West. This is a most important factor in the spread of modern education and at the same time important when judged from a political and commercial point of view. The Chinese students who go to the West are often from families of wealth and political power. Though much is to be said in favour of what is set down in the Calendar of the Hongkong University in favour of their not going too far away, when it is said that the students are in a British Colony, they meet European fellow-students, associate with members of the Staff, and can have European food if they wish: at the same time they do not separate themselves from all things Chinese, and are in touch with Chinese public opinion. Thus they are preserved from the demoralising tendencies of a purely European education, and are enabled to take a living and intelligent interest in the current events of both East and West. There is equally as much to be said for their going away. To the Chinese student who goes to the West, there is a great opportunity and danger. He has the privilege of learning the English language, and of gaining a knowledge of the manners and customs of the Western people, which

study of English government, gigantic industrial and commercial enterprises, and a modern educational system is gratified. Moreover he is enabled to see his home country from a distance and to make comparisons; his is a rare privilege also to correct any misunderstanding or wrong impression held by Englishmen concerning the nation and people which he represents. These progressive future leaders are keen to discover the agencies and methods employed in moral and social reform. They are most grateful for an opportunity to visit institutions maintained for the care of the sick, the aged and the poor, and of talking with experts in the promotion of prison reform, sanitation and public health. The dangers which confront the Chinese student when he goes to the West are less numerous than the opportunities. Being an object of curiosity in many institutions, he must constantly battle against the subtle pride or conceit which results from receiving too much attention. If the Chinese is too much with others of his nationality, he is in danger of becoming clannish and of lapsing into the use of his native language, manners, and customs, thus restricting his progress and breadth of training. To form a hasty judgment based on superficial observation is one of the dangers of the student abroad. Of the Chinese student it can be said that of the many who have gone to the West very few of them suffer a physical or moral breakdown, but the possibility of such disaster is greater among them than with others, because they do not so readily partake in games, they study very hard, and are far removed from home restraints. Another real danger is the gaining of a mass of book knowledge and theories, but little of any practical experience in the application of such knowledge. Therefore upon returning home they discover that they are of little use in the old surroundings, and their condition is greatly improved if they have had familiarity with the real life of their

who has the biggest opportunity. Away from familiar sights, among a strange people, he is daily receiving impressions more or less informally that will colour his attitude in the years to come. To develop this study by the Chinese in our home Universities is a national duty and a sure way of linking the common interests of China and Great Britain. And the meeting with the Chinese will develop the English student, far from all the students of the East there is much to learn. From the man of India one can learn to be religious, the Japanese can show commendable stoicism, while the Chinese has a wonderful filial devotion to shew to the West.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A madrigal club has been started at Shanghai.

To-day's report of communicable diseases was a blank one.

The number of Cantonese emigrating to the Straits has fallen off lately.

The new German flag is black, red and yellow, the colours of the old "Holy Roman Empire."

The Directorate of Municipal Affairs is calling on the public to submit to it good designs for a public park in Canton.

The Shanghai Golf Club championship final is being played on Sunday. Captain E. L. M. Barrett and Dr. J. E. Murray are the finalists.

Peking is reported to be issuing "Victory" banknotes. If they be as good as the name, there will be no objection.

The relics found while tearing down the ancient city wall of Canton will be deposited in the Kwangtung Government Public Library.

The foundation stones of the Ilts monument at Shanghai have been put back into stock as municipal material. Imperial Caesar dead, etc.

The President of the Kawasaki shipyard at Kobe has bought six hundred works of art in Europe—mostly French—and intends to build a museum in Tokyo for them.

The Canton Times says that Shun Pao-tang of the local Naval Bureau has sent four men to each ship that runs from Hongkong to Shanghai for the protection of passengers from the hands of pirates.

Shanghai has added to its wonderful record of charitable giving. A recent sale at the Union Church Hall netted £1,000 for the Princess Louise and Southampton Hospitals. Lady Fraser opened it.

Carx St. James light has been re-lit and the entry into the port of Saigon is now authorized night and day. All lightships have been brought to their pre-war conditions on the Indo-China Coast.

Remember, boys, if there is anything we can do for you at any time, we want to know it and shall take real pleasure in doing it. These tactful words were spoken by King George to wounded Americans at Dartford.

Full-rate and Deferred Telegrams of a domestic or personal nature, written in plain English, French, or Italian, are accepted at Sender's risk for the following places in Palestine:—Jaffa, Jerusalem, Elafale, Haifa, and Beisan.

Reuter describes the very conciliatory conduct of the people in Rhineland as instructed camouflage. It is possible that it is the German ideal of how the Belgian and French people should have behaved to invaders.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased, provisionally and pending further instructions, to recognize Mr. Srajo Ciano as Acting Consul for Cuba in Hongkong.

Messrs. Banker and Co. of Wanchow have recently been threatened by a bandit chief called On Kan, that if the firm fails to pay him \$10,000 for every ship belonging to the Company something serious will befall the ships. The Canton authorities have been asked to arrest the culprit.

Mr. B. M. Mott, the popular manager of the Hongkong Branch of the N. Y. K. Line, has been appointed manager here. To welcome him there will be an "At Home" on board the "Fusuma" at 10 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 4, for which invitations have been sent out.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM ON "WAT ON."

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning a Chinese was charged with the illicit possession of 10 tins of non-Government prepared opium, valued at \$120.

Evidence was given by Sergeant Fallon to the effect that he boarded the steamer with several constables previous to its departure. During the search, defendant was seen coming out from the European mess room on the upper deck and was searched by witness who found the opium which was contained in 20 tins hidden under his clothing.

Defendant offered the usual plea that another man gave him the tins to carry and that he didn't know they contained opium.

He was ordered to pay a fine of \$750, or, in default, to undergo three months' hard labour, the opium being confiscated.

Another Chinese who was arrested and found in possession of 20 tins of opium dressed in excess of the quantity allowed by Government, was mulcted in a fine of \$150, or, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment in default of payment.

A CRAVING FOR TEA.

For stealing four cement bags valued at 30 cents, from a Government matchbox in Yau-mat, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. Wood to 14 days' hard labour.

Defendant was discovered in the act of leaving the matchbox with the bags. Chase was given and defendant was arrested.

In Court defendant said he was under the impression that the bags were not wanted and he took them with the intention of realising on them the price of a cup of tea.

BANISHEE'S EXPERIENCE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. A. D. McIlhenny with the larceny of an opium pipe, valued at \$4. A charge of returning from banishment was also preferred against defendant.

It appears that the defendant, who had a bad record, was deported from the Colony some time ago on board the "Hoi Ming." This boat was grounded, and defendant, with others, was rescued by the "San Cheong," and brought back to the Colony. He did not report to the Police on his arrival, and made the most of his stay here by resuming his nefarious activities. He entered the room of a Chinese soldier attached to the Yunnan Army while the soldier was asleep and stole an opium pipe. Unfortunately for him, the sleeper woke up, gave the alarm, and he was arrested.

Defendant was found guilty on both charges. On that of returning from banishment he received a sentence of nine months' hard labour, and on that of stealing the opium pipe, three months' with four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day, both sentences to run consecutively.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are recorded in the Government Gazette of December 13.

Mr. Francis Palmer Lyon Bowley to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a further term of three years, with effect from Dec. 13.

Mr. Eric William Hamilton to be a Magistrate, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, Ordinance No. 3 of 1914, with effect from the 27th November, 1918.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has further been pleased to authorize Mr. Eric William Hamilton, under the provisions of Section 48 of the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, 1919, Ordinance No. 34 of 1919, to hold a Small Debts Court in the New Territories at the following places:—

The charge rooms of the Police Stations at Tsun Wan, Tai O, Tung Chung, Cheung Chau, and Yung Shu Wan, with effect from the same date.

LIEUT. F. H. BAKER.

The many friends of Lieut. F. H. Baker will be pleased to learn that according to a recent mail received he is well. He went home some months ago, and from there was sent out to Palestine from where he wrote: "His letter was written before the collapse of Turkey, for he says: 'We are resting after our big scrap with Johnny and the Boche and badly want to go home. We have had a pretty severe shelling, but we are not hurt and are enjoying the excitement.'"

Dr. Jordan has kindly consented to reside at a Lecture on "The Opium Problem" at the Lecture Hall, on Monday evening, December 16, at 8 o'clock. The Lecture is to be given in English.

It is interesting to learn that the Chinese Government has recently issued a decree that all Chinese who are employed in the service of foreign firms should be subject to the laws of the Chinese Government, and that they should be treated as Chinese citizens.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAWING FOR SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN.

At the Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay, yesterday afternoon, the drawing took place for twenty-seven subscription griffins, Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, being "Master of Ceremonies."

As we mentioned in our last night's issue the griffins had come down on the "Singapore" and last night despite the rough voyage down, they presented a good appearance and received favourable comment from our local racing enthusiasts, who were present. The latter included Mr. A. D. Landis, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. T. R. Pearce, Mr. H. B. L. Dwyer, Mr. U. Galliani, Mr. P. Kramer, Mr. C. W. Rawick, Mr. J. M. Soares, Mr. R. P. Thurland, Mr. P. F. Thomas, Mr. A. David and others.

The drawing resulted as follows:—

No.	Colour.	Owner.
1-13 Grey	Wayfoong Moss	
2-28 Bay	Mr. J. M. Soares	
3-35 Skewball	Mr. A. R. Lowe	
4-44 Grey	Mr. de Journal	
5-3 Dun	Mr. J. H. N. Mody	
6-23 Bay	Mr. A. M. L. Soares	
7-22 Grey	Mr. Middleton	
8-61 Grey	Mr. Deah	
9-15 Grey	Mr. D. Almeida	
10-4 Chestnut	Mr. Suterlee	
11-67 Black	Mr. A. D. MacDonald	
12-37 Bay	Mr. Daghla	
13-28 Chestnut	Mr. N. M. H.	
14-40 Brown	Mr. P. O. Potts	
15-23 Grey	Dr. Jordan	
16-7 White	Mr. Lemarchand	
17-13 Bay	Mr. R. M. Austin	
18-9 Chestnut	Mr. M. S. Sassoon	
19-43 Black	Mr. N. J. Sabb	
20-4 Black	Sir Paul Chater	
21-34 Skewball	Mr. T. Tread	
22-21 Brown	Dr. C. Forsyth	
23-20 Dark Grey	Mr. H. P. White	
24-22 Grey	Mr. Gibbins	
25-49 Grey	Mr. Adams	
26-67 Brown	Mr. R. M. Dyer	
27-62 Grey	Messrs. Gable & Galliani	

TRADE INQUIRY LIST.

Wares indebted to the American Consulate General, for the following:—

Hongkong merchants are invited to correspond with American concerns seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—

Toilet Articles.—The Industrial Association of Oregon, of 809-811, Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon, seeks a Hongkong agent for its line of toilet articles and invites correspondence.

Motor Truck Units.—Zellers-Stevens, Incorporated, of 25 Broadway, New York City, seeks a Hongkong representative for the introduction of its motor truck unit for converting passenger cars into commercial trucks. The company invites correspondence.

Heavy Oil Marine Engines.—The Guelston Gas Engine Company of Salmon Bay, Seattle, Wash., seek a Hongkong agent for their heavy oil marine engines and invite correspondence.

Industrial Furnaces.—The Strong, Carlisle and Hammond Company of 30 Church Street, New York City, seeks Hongkong connections for the sale of its industrial furnaces used particularly for heat-treating metals, tempering, annealing, case-hardening, and melting, soft metals such as Rabbit, Aluminum, etc. The company invites correspondence.

Curled Hair for Mattresses.—The Chicago Curled Hair Company of 3201 S. Paulina Street, Chicago, invites correspondence in regard to the introduction into Hongkong of its line of curled hair for mattresses and upholstery.

Bourbon Whisky.—The Western Wine Company of 238 East 7th Street, Los Angeles, Cal., seeks a Hongkong outlet for a lot of Bourbon Whisky and invites correspondence.

Chinese Products.—Eugene Sater of 120 Broadway, New York City, who makes a specialty of chemicals, is also in a position to handle various Chinese products and invites correspondence from Hongkong exporters.

Steel Office Furniture.—The Van Dorn Iron Works Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, seeks a Hongkong agent for its line of steel filing cabinets, desks, lockers, shelving, and similar goods and invites correspondence.

Hair, Brushes and Combs.—The Horwich Vauhin Company of 2301-2303 S. Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill., are interested in importing from China, India, Japan and elsewhere, and invite correspondence from Hongkong exporters.

A GERM DESTROYER.

There is a danger, whatever form it may take, of the spread of influenza from a variety of sources. One of the most common is the spread of the virus by means of the hands of the infected person. It is an accepted and proven fact that the virus of influenza is very resistant to heat and cold, and that it can survive for a long time in the dried mucus of the nose and throat of an infected person.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

The Japanese spaniel is one breed in which the Americans have led the British fanciers, which means that the breed was well known and established in America before it was accepted in England as a standard type. Following the British precedent, the Japs were shown under the caption of "English Toy Spaniels." They followed the Ruby spaniel in the classifications until 1903, when the Japanese Spaniel Club of America was organized and compelled a separate classification for them.

Commodore Perry, after his expedition to Japan more than fifty years ago, made the acquaintance of the jaunty, pretty little white and black spaniel of the Orient, and his sailors brought the first specimens to the United States. Until the start of the Japanese Spaniel Club and the homebreds began to make a creditable appearance, the best Japanese spaniels brought into New York arrived on the tea ships from the Orient.

Among the petty officers and sailors there would be from ten to fifty of the little dogs on each tea ship, but as they only arrived at intervals of three or four months the supply never became too plentiful. Fred Benn, one of the earliest to exhibit the breed at New York, for many years made it a practice to row out and meet the incoming ships at Quarantine. He usually bought up all the spaniels on board, but rivals soon appeared as buyers, and I have attended auction sales of Japanese spaniels at Fifth Avenue art rooms where they were displayed with vase images and tapestries as Japanese curiosities.

Barring those bred since the formation of the Japanese Spaniel Club of America, this breed has no pedigree to back up its claims to an aristocratic lineage. They were bought, sold and judged entirely on their looks. One of the first to specialize in the breeding of Japanese spaniels purely for the love of them was E. O. Demme, of North Haven, Conn., who has brought out (and is still doing so) Japs of the soundest possible health and vigor. He attributes his success in these respects to keeping his dogs in cold rooms and to feeding them a special bread which he makes. Mr. Demme, twenty-five years ago, was a leading supporter of the field trials, and won many prizes with his setters. Now he has given up the bird dogs, but he is still faithful to the toy dog of the land of cherry blossoms.

On the tea ships, each spaniel had about its neck a coloured flannel tag bearing the Japanese initials of the breeder. The sailors never remove these tags, as they were proof that the dogs were fresh importations. They not only come in black and white, but also in gold and white, and when it comes to selecting a toy spaniel there is no more beautiful type to be found than this little aristocrat from the Orient. Often they are bunched in poor conditions, which attribute to the owners' fussing too much over them. This is true of many other breeds, also, but that is another story.

They are a hard breed with which to achieve success in a kennel as a rule, but the rewards are constant and of value to the few who will persevere and study all possible ways to merit them. Over-doctoring and over-pampering are the common obstacles to success in breeding Japanese spaniels. The breed is really one that thrives best in the open and too much fresh air cannot be furnished to these midgets of dogdom. But in this country they are mainly kept as a parlor pet and it is obvious that the change in the mode of living must have an injurious effect, unless precautions are taken on the vitality of these Oriental scotties.

The points to note in buying a Japanese spaniel are that the head should be large, with a pronounced dome and a broad skull; the eyes should be dark and lustrous, and very prominent; the muzzle wide and very short from eyes to nose; the upper and lower jaws slightly up-turned; teeth must not show; ears "V" shape and wide apart, set high on head with lots of feather on them; body must have a short back, wide chest and general compactness, with plenty of feather on the legs. Black and white or lemon and white are the best colours.

The scale of points:—
 Head and neck 10 Muzzle and nose 15
 Ears 10 Legs and feet 10
 Body 5 Coat and marks 15
 Tail 15
 Size 10 Total 100
 Eyes 10

There are a few good specimens in Hongkong.

NEXT YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

From the Hongkong Government Gazette we learn that the following Public and General Holidays will be observed as Government Holidays in 1919:—

PUBLIC HOLIDAY
 Empire Day, Saturday, 4th May.

GENERAL HOLIDAYS
 Wednesday 27th January
 Saturday 16th February
 Good Friday, 15th April
 Saturday, 19th April

Public Holiday, Monday, 22nd April
 King's Birthday, Tuesday, 23rd June
 White Monday, 15th June
 Monday, 1st August
 Monday, 18th October
 Monday, 10th November
 Christmas Day, Thursday, 26th December

GERMAN BREWERY CO. TO BE LIQUIDATED.

In the Shanghai Mixed Court recently before Mr. Knudsen, Norwegian Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, Mr. J. Em. Lemiere made application on behalf of Mr. F. Hoehnke, a Norwegian subject, that the affairs of the Union Brewery A. G. should be wound up and that he be appointed liquidator. Mr. Lemiere said that the applicant was the owner of 3,034 shares in the company out of a total capital of 4,000 shares of Tls. 100 each; his client owned more than three-quarters of the shares of the company. The company was German undertaking and as such came under the jurisdiction of the Court and could be liquidated by permission of the Court on the application of the owner of the shares. Mr. Lemiere was informed that the company was in a position to meet its financial obligations and on that ground asked that the company should be sold. There were two big claims against the company: one for Tls. 100,000 owing to the Deutsche Asiatische Bank which was being claimed by Mr. Musso acting for the liquidator.

After asking for judgment to be given according to his petition he would ask the Court to order Mr. Musso's application to be held over for 15 days. There was another claim for Tls. 16,187.81 overdrawn on current account, which Mr. Musso was also going to press. There was a certain difference between the current account and the mortgage account, the first being secured by the company's property and the other not, but his client was ready to pay what was due on the current account on an order of the Court. Then there might be some other creditors with claims against the Union Brewery. What there were or might be, he could not say, but he urged that his client should be appointed liquidator and that all accounts should be sent in to him.

Mr. G. D. Musso, who appeared for the Bureau of Liquidation, said he desired to make his position quite clear in the matter. He had no interest in the present case and no objection if the Court decided to appoint a liquidator of the Union Brewery A. G. He had filed a claim for the repayment of the mortgage owing by the company and also the overdraw. His clients did not care who paid them so long as they were paid and he would limit himself to watching that case.

Mr. Hoehnke formally proved his claim in the witness box, and admitted that the claims of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank were correct. He had several times during the year asked the managing director of the company to sell the concern because business was very bad, but the managing director had refused to do so. He was prepared to pay the amount owing on current account the very next day if the Court so ordered.

Mr. E. B. Vannewitz, manager of the Union Brewery, said he objected to the application. The war was practically over and he did not think it just that the business should now be wound up. The Assessor—If it is not liquidated, what then?

Witness—It is my interest to keep it a German concern.

The Assessor—A shareholder has a claim against it.

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Musso—We also have a claim and we shall sell it if we are not paid.

Witness—I have a claim from the bank stating that we should have six weeks' notice before being called upon to pay.

Mr. Lemiere—Can you settle on your own account or for the managing director the money owing to the bank on the mortgage and current account? Witness—I cannot settle the mortgage.

The Court decided that the application should be granted and Mr. Hoehnke should be appointed liquidator under the supervision of the Court, a month's notice to be given to creditors by advertisements in the newspapers.

ANOTHER CLAIM.

The claim of the Bureau for the liquidation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank for Tls. 100,000 on mortgage and Tls. 16,187.81 overdrawn on current account was then proceeded with.

Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the plaintiff Bureau.

Counsel said that the claim on current account plus interest would amount to Tls. 16,642.2 and he had a letter from the Union Brewery, which stated that the account would be settled by the end of the month, thereby admitting the claim. He understood that the claim for Tls. 16,642.2 would be paid.

Mr. Lemiere agreed that this was so and said that he only asked that the case as regarded the mortgage should be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. Musso said that he did not wish to be unduly harsh. He realized that the sum of Tls. 100,000 was a large one to raise in a few days, but if the claim was paid he did not mind waiting a short period, though, as holding the title deeds, they held absolute privilege over the property.

An order was made adjourning the claim for Tls. 100,000 for a fortnight, the other claim of Tls. 16,642.2 having to be paid within one day.

WHOOPING COUGH.

WHEN a child has whooping cough, the parents should be careful to keep the child in a cool, airy room, and to give him plenty of fresh air. It is also important to keep the child's throat moist, and to give him plenty of liquid. The child should be kept in bed, and should not be allowed to play or to go out. The parents should also be careful to keep the child's room clean, and to disinfect the room after the child has been in it.

ENTERTAINING SOLDIERS.
SUCCESSFUL DINNER AND
SMOKER.

Eight long tables at the Royal Naval canteen last night covered the knees of nearly three hundred diners, of whom about 230 were soldier guests. Others present were the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (presiding), the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. A. Forbes, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. W. A. Hannibal, Mr. H. P. Smith, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. E. M. Pearce, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. E. M. Dyer, Mr. E. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. C. W. Bewick, Mr. W. W. Humphreys, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. Scott, Mr. G. Brook, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Mr. Williams, Mr. C. E. Sebyr, Mr. Dumbarton, Mr. Lay, Mr. A. D. Keigwin and the Rev. G. Hastings. The catering was done by Wiseman's Cafe.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Chairman in proposing the toast of "Our Army," referred to the dinner for the soldiers which had been held recently and said he was sure the guests that evening would bear no grudge because the men of the silent navy were entertained first (applause), because it was recognised the world over to-day, by America and all others, that the Navy had preserved, first of all, the shores of England from invasion and had escorted the armies from England to France, and, lastly, in the last stages of the war, from America to France, which was an infinitely greater thing. (Applause) He was not there that night, however, to dwell upon the exploits of the Navy—great as they were and honoured as they would be when their history was written, but to deal with the toast of the Army. The Kaiser's reference to Sir John French's "Contemptible little Army" would go down in history as one of the greatest tributes that the British Army had ever had or could hope for. (Applause) The contemptible little Army saved Paris from invasion (Applause) and saved the war in that period. (Applause) No tribute that could be uttered could ever do justice to the defence put up by those first 100,000 men. At the same time he did not at the moment disparage the magnificent work done by the Belgians without loss and even the extraordinary efforts put forward by our small Army. (Applause) These men who had been, from the outset of the war, stationed in Hongkong had only heard the faint echoes of what was going on. So far as lay in their power they had tried, and he believed honestly tried, to play their part. Nevertheless they appreciated deeply that nothing they had done, and nothing they could sacrifice or could sacrifice, could compare with the sacrifices which had been made by the men of their armies. Germany collapsed more quickly than any of them dared to hope. But judging from the utterances which now came from home, though we did not realise it at the time, it seemed an undoubted fact that we won by force of arms everything that Germany deemed it wise to give us by the terms of the Armistice. (Applause) As one who had been away from the fray he felt some diffidence about speaking on such a toast as the one he was submitting to them but the residents of Hongkong had their part to play, in the defence of the Colonial Empire which could not be ignored (applause) unless they intended to hand the Colonies over to the enemy which they did not intend to do. In Hongkong, in the early days of the war, he could assure them that all, whether banker, merchant, or Government official, took their part in guarding the German prisoners in the Camp at Kowloon and they gloried in it. (Applause) Now, he could not help touching on a point which deeply concerned them all. It was the question of pay and exchange rates. (Applause) He would not touch upon the subject except for the fact that he wished to clear first of all the name of the Colony. As far as the Colony was concerned, as far as the men in the barracks were concerned, and as far as the merchants and Government officials were concerned, everything which could be done, he honestly believed had been done. (Applause) To adjust what everyone of them believed to be a gross injustice, both to the Army and the Navy. (Applause) He could not let a gathering like the present one to think for one moment that the residents of the Colony had been unympathetic to or indifferent in the matter. Representations had been made, again, and again, and again, and ultimately he hoped and believed they would bear fruit. They knew something about exchange in this Colony, and he believed that part of the difficulty really arose because persons dealing with the question at home did not understand the matter.

Mr. Rollett, in reply, thanked the hosts for their hospitality. They appreciated very much, he said, the entertainment they had received and were aware of the many kindnesses of the people of Hongkong during the last few years, especially those present that night. He called upon the soldiers to drink to the health of their hosts. (Applause)

After this toast had been honoured, the Hon. Mr. Dodwell proposed the health of the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, who had organised the evening dinner. (Applause) Mr. Dodwell said he wished to spare the Pacific blues and would not let him up, but so many were so enjoying their champagne and wine, that he would not let him up. (Applause) Mr. Hastings, in reply, thanked the hosts for their hospitality. He was very glad to be present and to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the kindnesses of the people of Hongkong during the last few years, especially those present that night. He called upon the soldiers to drink to the health of their hosts. (Applause)

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JAPANESE ON EUROPEAN
INDUSTRY.

Mr. Kojima Matsukata, President of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, who had been staying in Europe and America since 1914, had returned to Japan and, interviewed by the Jiji spoke to the following effect:

"From what I have witnessed in London, Paris and New York during three years of war I am in a position to say that the war has brought all the industries in Europe and America into a further state of perfection than they were before the war and no waste of labor and wages can be detected anywhere. In short, all the industries have been placed on a new basis, which I was to see in every city, and the Japanese industries can no doubt derive valuable lessons from the careful study of the industrial conditions prevailing in Europe and America."

The Allied and American Governments have been paying enormous amounts in subsidies to builders for the speedy construction of vessels and as to what effect the cessation of the war will have on the shipbuilding and carrying trade opinions are divided. It seems to be generally conceded that the maritime trade in Europe and America will not suffer from any adverse effect for a few years.

Considerable attention is being paid in Europe and America to the labour question that will present itself on the termination of the war. The war has greatly enhanced the wages of European and American workers and their standard of living and not unnaturally it is feared that the stoppage of war industries will throw a large number of workers out of employment resulting in the falling-off of wages. Since the war has brought about in its wake a political and economic revolution it is more than probable that it will also create a revolution in the labour world. Even in Great Britain, where the working classes occupy a much higher social position than in Japan, the authorities have been assiduously engaged in devising means of satisfactorily solving post-bellum labour problem, and it is desirable that the Japanese authorities should devote themselves to the solution of the same problem.

He had gray hairs. The organizing of entertainments, such as that, was no difficult task, because he had behind him and had been in the Colony, the support of the residents of the Colony. (Applause) The Services' Entertainment Fund had never for one moment lacked support. (Applause) As a rule it was difficult to collect money; they had to ask for it but in this Colony money was thrust upon them. (Applause) Though the Army and the Navy had done their bit, they must not forget that the business men of the Colony had also done theirs. There were a great many workers in the Colony and there was one special gentleman who had worked very hard. His name was Mr. W. A. Dowley, the Secretary of the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. During the past four years Mr. Dowley had sent over four million cigarettes to the troops. Mr. Dowley had also been one of the main supporters in obtaining money for the Fund, which had amounted to \$35,000. (Applause) Mr. Dowley, in returning thanks, said that praise was due to the hard work of some of the ladies of the Colony. (Applause) He wished specially to mention the name of Mrs. Arthur, who had done considerable work, going from office to office, making collections. In hot weather collecting was pretty hard work and to Mrs. Arthur they owed a great deal. They had sent to the boys at the front, four million cigarettes not as a charity but as a little appreciation from Hongkong. (Applause)

The concert opened with spirited selections by an instrumental quartet, (partly conducted by Mr. Percy). The selections included so many old favourites that the item developed into singing by the full strength of the company. Mr. Keigwin weighed in with "there's a long, long trail," and if anybody says we didn't sing that chorus, he's a sort of a German, that's all. Mr. Keigwin has a pure voice. Gunter Dalton is a favourite. He got his applause before he started his song. It was about the man in the moon, and his voice went that far, so that he had to come down again. His next went much better, especially as he put in some good foot work. Sgt. Jennings, next sang a tenor solo. "When the dawn flames in the sky," so very sweetly that they mistook on another. This was "Because." Sgt. Kanavan, who has been seduced by a humorous song on condition that he faint that they did ask for more. He is truly funny. Mr. Lay gave a dashing rendering of "My old Shako." For encore he gave "The Dear Little Girl." Gunter Jones, in very appropriate voice, sang "Trumpeter," and "Asleep in the Deep," that one that is full of growly "beavers."

"SERVICES CHRISTMAS
CHEER."

We have received the following to publication:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find list of latest subscriptions to Xmas Dinners Fund. I think that enough money has been obtained and purpose to close the list on Monday. I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to those who have subscribed so generously and promptly and also to the Press for bringing forward the appeal so prominently. I am, Yours faithfully,

F. G. B. HASTINGS, Chaplain, R.N.
Hon. Treasurer, S. E. F.

H.M.S. "Tamar," Hongkong.
14th December, 1918.

The Editor.
Dear Sir:—The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., acknowledges with many thanks the following subscriptions to Christmas Dinners Fund:

Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke	...	\$30.00
Mr. E. J. D. Farr	...	50.00
Mr. A. and P. T.	...	20.00
Mr. P. M. Hodgson	...	25.00
Mr. Chapman	...	25.00
N. Y. Z.	...	10.00
Mr. W. S. Northcote	...	10.00
G. B. E.	...	5.00
Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd.	...	50.00
Mr. G. P. Lammer	...	25.00
M. E.	...	10.00

Previously acknowledged: \$310.00
Total: \$685.00

F. G. B. HASTINGS, Chaplain, R.N.
Hon. Treasurer, S. E. F.

AWKWARDLY PUT.

IRISH PLEAS FOR
ALLOWANCES.

Officials in charge of separation allowances can get as much amusement as the average person desires in the unconscious humor contained in the various epistles which reach them from the Irish dependants of the brave lads who are engaged in the gigantic task of putting an end to German arrogance, and proving that right is not right. Here are a few specimens of unconscious wit:

"I should be glad if you will tell me that my husband is dead."
"I have not received no pay since my husband has gone from nowhere."
"We have received your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother, as he was brought up by me in answer to your inquiry."
"Unless I receive my husband's money at once I shall be compelled to lead an immoral life."
"I am now in a position to be glad to tell you that my husband is reported dead. I trust you will consider this satisfactory."

"I write these few lines for Mrs. Morgan, who cannot write herself. She is expecting a baby, and can do with it. As I expect to become a mother shortly, please tell me what I am to do about it."

PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINE
SENATE MARRIED IN
HONGKONG.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

The Hon. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate who as we mentioned in our Thursday issue is at present in the Colony, was married before the Registrar this morning just before noon to Miss Aurora Aragon, who is a very popular young lady from Manila and is accompanying the Philippine Mission to Washington. The marriage came as a complete surprise to every other member of the party. The other members of the Mission and Consul General Anderson attended the ceremony.

SIR JULIAN BYNG.

For some reason or other, possibly other, the Hongkong quid nuncs have lately been talking a good deal about the Hon. Sir Julian Byng. This gallant soldier is a K.C.M.G., M.V.O., and C.B., and was born in 1852. Like a former governor of Hongkong, he married a lady of literary achievements. He received mention in dispatches early in the war, and was rewarded with the K.C.M.G. His home is in Essex.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), on

SATURDAY,
the 21st December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 16th December, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon) at Godowns Nos. 3 and 22,
6 Tons Black Steel Hoops, 14 gauge x 1.
Also
7 Bales Tobacco Leaf (slightly damaged by water).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

on

WEDNESDAY,
the 18th December, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Large Quantity of Provisions comprising:—
Jams, Vegetables, Tinned Fruits, Soup, Apples, Sardines, etc., etc.
The above have only just arrived but are being sold as the cases have been stained by sea water.
On view from Tuesday, the 17th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that FINDLAY PATE may be used by China, both Public and Private, only when travelling from Plover Road, upward to Findlay Road. Chai are not permitted to use Findlay Path on downward journey.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
13th December, 1918.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the above Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of December, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the proposed resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 11th day of December 1918 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of one hundred dollars.

(2) That the General Managers of this Company, be authorized and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918) Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed by Agreement General Managers) with the object (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, business, goodwill, machinery, plant, book debts, and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere, if thought desirable with Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Hongkong, and their successors-in-business as General Managers for the time being, (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.

(3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorized to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.

(4) That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and the China Light & Power Company (1918) Ltd. of the other part be approved; and that the Liquidator be authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.

(5) That the Liquidator be authorized to obtain advances from the General Managers of any monies requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1918.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, December 15, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATOR CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "POLYPHREMUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holsa Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown of Godown after 10th December. Consignee's cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, damaged and damaged Goods to be left in the Godown where they were received (usually Thursday) and to be removed by the Consignee at once, and not to be left in the Godown for more than 24 hours, after which time they will be sold as per conditions of sale.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 11th inst. will be subject to receipt of the Consignee, the Consignee must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th inst. of any claim will not be admitted.

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NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

ACCEPTABLE
XMAS GIFTS
FOR MEN

GOLD PENCILS.
GOLD PENKNIVES.
SILVER CIGARETTE CASES AND CABINETS.

SHAVING MIRRORS.
SMOKERS LAMPS.
SILVER INK STANDS.
INGERSOLL WATCHES.

SAFETY RAZORS
INCLUDING
GILLETTE AUTO-STROP GEN
\$10.50 each \$10.50 each \$12.50 each

THE GENUINE
"STAUNTON" CHESSMEN.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

A 1677 LA PALMYRE THE TRADING ARTISTUS ORCHESTRA
A 2348 WOOD AND CHIMES MANDOLINE
A 2352 HERCULES FROM JOCELYN GUITAR
A 2350 MAUDIE MAZURKA XYLOPHONE
A 2351 THE REVEY FASSE MARGE BAND
A 245 LE TOUT PARIS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322 13, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S
"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVES

INSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.
4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1196.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON;
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 902.

XMAS HAMPERS.

WE beg to notify our Customers that ASSORTED HAMPERS suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Mead & Chandon Champagne "Dry Imperial"
1 Bt. Blackberry Brandy
1 Bt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Martell XXX Brandy
2 Bt. King George IV White Label Whisky or Perfection
2 St. Julien Claret
1 Superb Tawny Port
1 Bt. Brown Sherry Red Seal
1 Bt. Old Glenlivet or Dry
1 Bt. Burgundy's Burgundy
1 Phila. Pomeroy's Blended

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Victor Cigarette Champagne
2 Bt. D.O.M.
1 Bt. Burgundy's Burgundy
1 Bt. Martell XXX Brandy
2 Bt. King George IV White Label Whisky or Perfection
2 St. Julien Claret
1 Superb Tawny Port
1 Bt. Brown Sherry Red Seal
1 Bt. Old Glenlivet or Dry
1 Bt. Burgundy's Burgundy
1 Phila. Pomeroy's Blended

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 Bt. Burgundy's Burgundy
1 Bt. Martell XXX Brandy
2 Bt. King George IV White Label Whisky or Perfection
2 St. Julien Claret
1 Superb Tawny Port
1 Bt. Brown Sherry Red Seal
1 Bt. Old Glenlivet or Dry
1 Bt. Burgundy's Burgundy
1 Phila. Pomeroy's Blended

PHIPPEN

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
FOR	BY	TO	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SWAMPY	SWAMPY	Dec. 17, at Noon.
SHINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.	RYUNOW	RYUNOW	Dec. 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	RYUNOW	RYUNOW	Dec. 19, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KUANG	KUANG	Dec. 21, at 3 p.m.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

For	Strains	To Sail
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWAIHANG. TUESDAY.	Dec. 17, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKRANG. WEDDAY.	Dec. 18, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENHANG. FRIDAY.	Dec. 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGHANG. SATURDAY.	Dec. 21, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG. TUESDAY.	Dec. 24, Daylight.
MANILA	LOOKSANG. FRIDAY.	Dec. 27, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the company's s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vidua," calling at Singapore, Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger and cargo accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fun and games, and is fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "Van Warwich" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fun, and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings are made approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

SEAPOON LINE.—Passengers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Ber/Lading arranged to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with the company's vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daud.

YIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations: All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 315.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

**CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.**

EASTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship
"VAN CLOON,"
 will be despatched on or about the 13th January, 1912, to:
SWATOW, BELAWAN DELI & PENANG.
 This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.
 Wireless Telegraphy.
 For Freight and Passage apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
 Agents.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

1. **WATER** - The water supply is the most important factor in the development of a country. It is the source of life and the basis of all industry. The water supply must be sufficient to meet the needs of the population and the industries. The water must be pure and free from pollution. The water must be available at all times. The water must be distributed equitably. The water must be used wisely. The water must be protected from contamination. The water must be conserved. The water must be used for the benefit of all.

JAPANESE SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR

Mr. Wakabayashi, Director of the Shipping Bureau, the Communications Department, stated that a signal change is expected to operate the shipping circles of Japan with the dawn of peace, and the Government Authorities are now investigating the shipping policies to be adopted after the War. How to maintain and extend various special steamship lines by the Japanese shipping companies under Government subsidy after the War is a question of primary importance and the problem was already investigated and decided by the Economical Investigation Commission under the Okuma Ministry.

**CANCELLED CONTRACTS FOR CON-
STRUCTION OF STEAMERS.**

According to advices from New York, the U.S. Shipping Control Board has declared the cancellation of the contracts for the construction of steamers, but completed in and after 1920. This statement by the Board is expected to be felt severely on the shipbuilding material market. The cause of the cancellation is considered to be connected with the U.S. budget for the coming fiscal year. The Shipping Controllers are of opinion that there is no further necessity to encourage shipbuilding, with peace having returned again. By the end of 1919 the U.S. fleet of merchantmen is to reach 15,000,000 tons. The original plan drawn up by the said Board was to construct 25,000,000 tons, a good portion of which has been negatived by the cancellation of contracts. It is observed that, on the discontinuation of encouragement of the shipbuilding enterprise by the U.S. Government, the shipbuilding capacity in that country will necessarily be reduced considerably, causing surplus supplies of iron materials. In such event, the shipbuilders at home who are badly in want of such supplies may try to procure at least part of the surplus supply. It may be added, that the second exchange agreement between the U.S. Government and the Japanese shipbuilders concerned will be affected in no way by the abovementioned cancellation, because the latter are to offer the contracted number of steamers by the end of September next year. However, the third exchange proposition has died a natural death.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE

Of the existing ocean-going services starting from Japan, the one that suffered most from the recent conclusion of the Amistade treaty is the South American service maintained by the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. and others. The inauguration of the service under notice by the N.Y.K. took place towards the end of 1913, and the first steamer was the *s.s. Kasado Maru*. At first time, the service was only a crude one. The N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. each operated the line only twice a year. The N.Y.K. steamers carrying emigrants, the cargoes destined by the O.S.K. towards America, and the export of South African wool became very brisk. The above offered good cargo inducements to Japanese merchants. Both the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. kept increasing their tonnage on the route, and between January and June this year, the steamers dispatched by the two companies averaged four each per month. However, even the increased tonnage was thought well inadequate. The abrupt and wild swings of cotton-ya during July and August last, which formed the main exports from Japan, caused a decline in the trade, and yet the service was kept passably lively all this recently, with the export of sugar, medicinal substances, general merchandise, etc., and continued lively. On the conclusion of the Amistade treaty, however, the importers in South America as a large body, suddenly ceased to give further orders, apparently in anticipation of a general fall in prices of commodities. On the other hand, the United States is anxious to develop the trade with South America and a good number of merchantmen have been scheduled to ply the trade. As a natural sequel, the Japanese steamers have been placed at a serious disadvantage. At present, the South American service being run by three Japanese steamers per month on an average, but their tonnage supply still exceeds the demand. It is feared that the South American service operated by a few ships will be found very difficult to be maintained.

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